

TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail one year, \$8; six months \$4; three months \$2.50. Served in the city at ELEVEN CENTS A WEEK, payable to the carrier, or \$3 a year, paid in advance at the office. THE WEEKLY NEWS, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, one year \$4; six months \$2.50.

THE WEEKLY NEWS, one year \$2. Six copies \$10. Ten copies, to all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

Address: RICHARD DAWSON & CO., No. 149 East Bay, Charleston, S.C.

The Charleston News.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Gold at New York, yesterday, closed at 114 1/2.

—The New York cotton market closed steady; uplands 14 1/2; sales 2073 bales.

—At Liverpool cotton closed dull; uplands 14 1/2; Orleans 14 1/2; sales 8000 bales. Manchester market dull.

—Over seventy German writers are at present engaged in manufacturing war novels.

—The United States Government expenses for April were twelve and a half millions.

—The California vintage for this season is estimated at ten million gallons.

—Over two hundred delegates to the medical convention from the Eastern States are in San Francisco.

—The corvette Ticonderoga ran down the schooner Ada A. Andrews, from Alexandria for Boston, with coal. The crew were saved.

—The Republican executive committee of New York City has adopted resolutions against the annexation of San Domingo.

—A dispatch from Memphis states that a half storm did much damage in North Mississippi Monday.

—W. W. Corcoran, the Washington philanthropist, is better, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—Deer Creek carried off the water from the crevasse, saving the rich Deer Creek Valley of Bolivar and Washington Counties, Mississippi.

—Frederick Kapp, one of the political refugees from Prussia of 1849, was received by Emperor William at the palace in Berlin, with the greatest cordiality, as the representative of the Germans of America.

—During a sermon last Sunday, at Plymouth Church, on "Ages to Come," Rev. Henry Ward Beecher indignantly scouted the theory of the resurrection of the body.

—A colored postmaster, murdered by the Ku-Klux in South Carolina, has suddenly made his appearance in Detroit, Michigan. So we learn from a Western exchange.

—In consequence of the great consumption of perfumes by American soap manufacturers, it is now found profitable to go into the cultivation of some of the vegetables, especially winter-green, peppermint and bergamot.

—Engene Weib, in Agricultural Park, at Sacramento, Cal., yesterday, rode one hundred miles on horseback in four hours and thirty-four minutes. He agreed to perform the feat in four hours and forty minutes for a purse of \$1000.

—On Thursday evening at 6:05 Sam Collier, the well-known light-weight, left Richmond on foot for Petersburg on a journey of \$200 that he could reach it in three hours and fifteen minutes. He arrived at 9:15—five minutes within time—winning the money.

—Mrs. Fair, the deliberate slayer of a Mr. Crittenden, of San Francisco, will not be sentenced until the 20th of May, her counsel desiring a month's time in which to prepare his motion for a new trial. He makes only forty exceptions to the rulings of the court during the trial. The verdict in the case of Mrs. Fair is generally approved by the press of California, and, we may add, by the press of the whole country.

—It is reported by cable that Thalberg, the great pianist, is dead. This eminent master was born in Geneva, Switzerland, January 7, 1812, and was the natural son of Count Dietrichstein. Famous as a pianist at the early age of fifteen, his career has been a long and brilliant one. In 1851 he produced an opera called "Florinda," which failed. In 1854 he married a daughter of Lablache. Thalberg's tour in this country will long be remembered. The perfect finish, the faultless taste, and the wonderful execution displayed by him on the piano have never been excelled by any other pianist whom we have heard here.

—Brigham Young delivers every year a sermon before the Mormons, in which he gives a report of the condition of the Territory, religion, improvements, &c. In past years he has drawn a most flattering picture of the Kingdom of Latter Day Saints. The sermon was delivered ten days ago, in the Temple at Salt Lake, before 12,000 people, among whom were Mormons and Gentiles from all sections of the Territory. Brigham's usual belligerent style was abandoned for peaceful counsels. He advised that emigration should be welcomed and new comers treated fairly. He said that all who came to Utah to make money, and did make it, should use it to wise ends, such as general education, public morals and common prosperity. This moderation of tone pervaded the entire discourse, and made a deep impression upon all who listened to it. The sharp boundaries between "Mormons" and "Gentiles" will dissolve, as there is a very large increase of the Gentile population in Utah, and the process that has been begun cannot be checked.

—Correspondence to the New York Herald from Paris contains an important statement, if true, of an attempt of the adherents of the Duc d'Aumale to elevate him to the French throne. On the 5th of March, the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale arrived in Tours, carefully hidden in the disguise of Russian noblemen, and were the guests of one of the best known of the Touraine nobility. They remained in Tours but a few days, and on the Saturday following their departure there was an important meeting of the Touraine nobility, at which the Duke's most intimate friends brought forward the proposition that he should be given the crown with all practicable speed, and the twenty-two present assented; but it was thought best to adjourn the gathering until about this nucleus should cluster all the nobility on the Loire. Two subsequent meetings were held, at the last of which Archbishop Dupanloup was present, and a committee was charged to see the Count de Chambord and get him to retire all his interests in favor of the Duc d'Aumale. The committee appointed to see General Canrobert at Versailles reported that he was all ready to adhere to the Duke with his army when released from his loyalty to the Count de Chambord by the Count's formal abandonment of the throne. Negotiations are now going on between the friends of the Duke and the Count himself.

—Through the manufacturing districts of the north of England an important movement has been started for the further reduction of the hours of labor. The maximum time in the factories allowed by law is sixty hours a week,

of which ten hours and a half are appropriated to the first five days of the week, and seven hours and a half to Saturday. It is now proposed to reduce the weekly time to fifty-eight hours a week, by stopping on Saturday at noon, instead of at 2 in the afternoon. The argument used in favor of the reduction of time is that the machinery now employed can be driven at greater speed, and that the productive power would thereby be increased. At a large meeting held at Preston, it was asserted that, since the passage of the "ten hour" bill in 1845, the speed of the power loom has been nearly doubled. It was stated that, as regards the article known in the trade as 84-pound India shirting, a weaver can now produce thirteen or fourteen pieces a week, against seven or eight during the former period. It is, therefore, argued that a further reduction of time would be attended with a greater productive power, that is, the looms might be driven much faster, and the weavers could attend to their work without being exhausted by continuous labor. Under the present ten-hour system, it is asserted that the female operatives after work hours are unfit to attend to their domestic labors. It is stated that the "ten hours" act placed factory operatives in 1845 in a more favorable position in respect to the hours of work, than men engaged in the miscellaneous skilled trades. During the last twenty-five years the skilled operatives have succeeded in reducing their period of labor much below ten hours, and consequently the factory hands have now the longest hours of work, and consequently are endeavoring to obtain a reduction.

"States' Rights."

History will vindicate the right, sooner or later, although the process of times is slow and painful. We may be weary of waiting; we may adopt ill-advised expedients of redress; we may grumble at the weights and hands of the great cumbersome machine whose movements cannot be accelerated by our impatient hopes and fears; but it is moving for all that, as certainly as Galileo's system; and when the appointed hour comes, it will strike the hour of Destiny.

Just now we have a brand-new illustration of the principle. At the moment when Congress in its Ku-Klux legislation seems to have finally overthrown the rights of the States, the Supreme Court reasserts them.

At the moment when the sacred flame of liberty seems extinguished in South Carolina, it breaks out in Massachusetts. To Mr. Jos. M. Day, ex-Judge of the Courts of Probate and Insolvency for the County of Barnstable, belongs the honor of having renewed and won in another field the conflict for States' rights which seemed to have closed disastrously under the historic apple tree of Appomattox.

Mr. Day, it must be conceded, "meant 'not so.' He had no higher idea in the suit he instituted against the United States collector of internal revenue than the recovery of a little matter of \$61 1/2, which the latter worthy had compelled him to pay upon his salary as an officer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. But this trifle, which would not have been missed if the Judge had made his breadcloths last one season longer, proved to be of vital interest to the whole country. The case involved a great principle—whether the United States Government has the right to tax the salaries of the officers of the States. To decide this question it was necessary to determine the relations subsisting between the States and the General Government. And the result is "the broadest declaration of States' rights that has ever emanated from the Supreme Court, of the United States."

The position of the Supreme Court is briefly this: As it is not competent for the States to levy taxes on the salary of an officer of the United States, so it is not competent for Congress to levy a tax upon the salary of an officer of a State. And this for the plain reason that the power in either case may be employed so as to destroy the agency. The sovereignty of the United States, by necessary implication, guarantees the salaries of its officers from the interference of the State Governments. And just for the same reason the sovereignty of the States guards the salaries of their officers against the spoliation of Congress. The court sanctions "the familiar construction of the Constitution of the United States, that the sovereign powers vested in the State Governments by their respective constitutions remain unaltered and unimpaired, except as far as they are granted to the Government of the United States." Interpreting the tenth article of the amendments, it affirms that the General Government and the States are separate and distinct sovereignties, acting separately and independently of each other within their respective spheres; that the States within the limits of the powers not granted are as independent of the General Government as that government within its sphere is independent of the States; and further, that without this independence of States the General Government itself would disappear from the family of nations. After much more of this old-fashioned talk, the statement is boldly made that "the two governments (State and National) are upon an equality."

There was but one dissentient upon the bench to the decision of the court, requiring that Mr. Day's taxes should be refunded. Mr. Justice Bradley, who must have been living in Cowper's "vast wilderness," for the last decade, cannot admit "the presumption that the General Government will act in a manner hostile to the existence or functions of the State Governments, which are constituent parts of the system or body politic, forming the basis on which the General Government is founded," &c. We envy the happy innocence of the remark, and the more so as it comes from that high tribunal which has been staffed like a South Carolina ballot-box that it may give impunity to the powers that be, and that it may guard the "reserved rights" of the States so carefully that they may be kept in reserve until the day of final judgment! We confess that we are as much astonished as Mr. Bradley, but for quite different reasons, at the decision of the court in the memorable case of Day vs. Buffington.

The decree has, as it may be supposed, created a good deal of stir at Washington. If it is rigidly applied, it will constrain the National Government to refund millions of dollars which have been illegally exacted from State officials. Accordingly, Commissioner Pleasanton has issued an order limiting the persons to whom taxes shall be refunded. The refusal to repay any State officers who have paid taxes upon their salaries will only involve fresh litigation. And that of a vexatious sort, for the Treasury Department will be forced to surrender its ill-gotten

gains. For the decision of the Supreme Court embraces the whole class to which Mr. Day belongs.

As a monetary question, however, the affair is of very little consequence to us. A thousand times more important is the vindication of States' Rights by the Supreme Court of the United States. There is a limit to Congressional encroachment—a break-water to the raging rising flood of party that threatens to overwhelm all our ancient and honored institutions. There is hope for the country and for liberty in the Judiciary—an institution with which, indeed, Congress has ventured to tamper, but which it dare not destroy.

A Terrible Retort.

An ambitious young lawyer, impatient of making a figure in the world, once asked Daniel Webster, how he could best attain notoriety at a single bound. Webster replied: "Attack the Christian religion or the 'Constitution of the United States.' If Mr. Webster had lived until now, he would perceive that a multitudinous rabble of his countrymen had taken him at his word."

A Fanny Distinction.

Because New York's foreign vote is mainly Democratic, the Radical papers declare that the "damned Dutch and Irish" are ignorant, corrupt and revolutionary. But, because Chicago's foreign vote is generally Radical, these same papers triumphantly assert that the foreigners there are of the "better class." If the foreigners are of the "better class" in Chicago, Heaven help the natives of that leoprous city, who are no doubt entitled to the "honor" of making it the most disreputable city in the world.

My Bull and Your Ox.

The New York Tribune, of a very recent date, makes great ado over a rude Ku-Klux picture, so-called, which represents a man, supposed to be a carpet-bagger, dangling from a gallows, in North Carolina. The Tribune gives a cut of this work of art, and forthwith demands instant vengeance against Southern barbarians, i. e., according to the Tribune, the great majority of Southern whites. Last week, when somebody sent a letter by express to Mr. O. S. Winans, the Republican bolter of the New York Assembly, philosopher Greeley and his paper thought it the properest thing in the world. So, even in Tribune philosophy, there is a great difference in the going of a Ku-Klux ox and a Radical bull.

The Chicago Union hits the nail on the head in sententious, if not very elegant phrase, when it speaks of the Ku-Klux bill as "burning down the house to get rid of a few possible bedbugs."

Funeral Notices.

PRINGLE.—Departed this life on Tuesday, 24th instant, ELIZABETH S. PRINGLE, second daughter of W. A. and Emma S. Pringle, aged 16 years, 9 months and 16 days.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND Acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, at St. Michael's Church, THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. May 3

Special Notices.

NILSSON!—WE HAVE PUBLISHED THIS DAY, a very fine Photograph of the world-renowned contralto, Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON, taken during her visit in Charleston, and approved by her as among the best in this country.

Cartes de Visite, 25 cents
Imperial, 50 cents
QUINBY GALLERY, (SOUDEUR)
No. 263 King street.
May 23

NOTICE.—PERMISSION TO RUN any of his Steamers to the Pacific Coast Co's Wharf during the season September has been granted to Mr. H. L. P. MCNICHOLK, President of Mt. Pleasant and Sullivan's Island Ferry Company.

C. H. GLIDEN,
Superintendent Pacific Guano Company.
May 1-5

OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLES RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLES- TON, S. C., MAY 1, 1871.—Stockholders of the Company are notified that the SEVENTH INSTALLMENT ON THE EIGHT PER CENT BONDS authorized to be issued at the annual meeting of the stockholders held on the 31st day of February last, is now due and payable. The Treasurer of the Company will attend at the office of Messrs. CAMPBELL & SEABROOK, No. 59 Broad street, this day and each subsequent day, from 12 to 3 o'clock, until Saturday, 6th inst. inclusive, to receive payment and deliver the Bonds and Certificates of Stock.

S. W. FISHER,
Treasurer Savannah and Charleston R. R. Co.
May 1-6

CHARLESTON BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Treasurer of the Charleston Bible Society will receive subscriptions or donations at his office, No. 68 East Bay, corner of Atlantic Wharf. The payment of Two Dollars will constitute a person a member for one year. Bibles are kept on hand for distribution. The Society has one Co. Operative in the field, and solicits aid to introduce another. Persons interested in the work or seeking further information will please call on the Treasurer.

J. N. ROSSON,
Treasurer C. B. S.
ap23-6mos

THE SEASON IS APPROACHING for children's Summer Complaints, especially in those who are Teething. A safe and secure remedy is now in Dr. HARRIS' GERMAN SMOOTHING CORDIAL. To be had of all Druggists. ap23-mw

PREVENTIVE MEDICATION.—A radical change has been introduced in the practice of medicine. Physicians have ceased to torture and prostrate their patients. Instead of pulling down, they build up; instead of assaulting nature, they assist her. Cupping, leeching, blistering, venesection, calomel, antimony, stuprifying narcotics, and rasping purgatives, once the favorite resources of the faculty, and formerly resorted to even by the most dignified members of the profession. The old creed was that disease was something which must be expelled by violent artificial means, irrespective of the wear and tear of the vital organization in the process. The new creed recognizes the improvement of the general health as essential to the cure of all local ailments. Hence it is that HOPKIN'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most potent vegetable tonic, which pharmacy has ever brought to the assistance of nature in her struggles with disease, has been a radically approved by practitioners of the modern school. It is pleasant to reflect that reason and philosophy have at last been victorious over the errors of the past; and that thousands, and tens of thousands, of human beings are alive and well to-day who would undoubtedly be mouldering in their graves, had they been subjected to the pains and penalties which were deemed orthodox and indispensable thirty or forty years ago.

Preventive medication was scarcely thought of then; now it is considered of paramount importance, and the expediency of the remedy having earned, alternative and restorative of the age, a high which HOPKIN'S BITTERS have fairly earned by their long career of success, is mainly due to its efficiency as a protective preparation.

A course of the Bitters is urgently recommended as a safe and certain antidote to intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery and other maladies. ap23-6mos

CHARLES R. BAKER & CO.'S GENUINE MEDICAL OIL LIVER OIL.—ESTABLISHED 1820.—Acknowledged by eminent physicians to be the best in the world. Sold by Druggists generally. JNO. C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia. A full supply on hand by Dr. H. BAER, No. 131 Meeting street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SUPERB HAIR DYE is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 15 Bond street, New York. jn23-mw1/2

READ CAREFULLY. FEVER AND AGUE. The only preventive known for Chills and Fever is the use of Wolfe's Scliam Schnapps. WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Dyspepsia.

WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is a preventive of Chills and Fever. WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is good for all Kidney and Bladder Complaints. WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is used all over the World by Physicians in their practice.

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I feel bound to say that I regard your SCHNAPPS as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events it is the purest possible article of Holland gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 1. I feel that we have now an article of gin suitable for such cases as that recently is adapted to. Dr. J. W. BRIGHT.

"Schnapps" is a remedy in chronic catarrhal complaints, &c. I take great pleasure in bearing highly creditable testimony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I regard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. LEAS, M. D., New York.

No. 26 PINE STREET, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1867. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: DEAR SIR: I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your "Schnapps," with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixtures. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substance which are sometimes employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, nor to recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the "Schnapps" which you have so excellently and unobtainable variety of gin. Very respectfully yours, (Signed) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY. IS EXAMINER PAT. N. Y., Nov. 23, 1867. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., DEAR SIR: The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Scliam Schnapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances, more or less injurious to health. From the result of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthful as a beverage, and effectual in its medicinal qualities.

Respectfully yours, (Signed) ALEX. TRIPPEL, Chemist. FRANCIS E. ENGELHARD, M. D. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists. UDOLPHO WOLFE'S EST. mar23-3mos No. 22 BEAVER STREET, N. Y.

Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP FALL RIVER, from Philadelphia, are hereby notified that she will discharge cargo To-day, at Brown's Wharf. Goods unsold for at sunset will remain on wharf at owner's risk and expense. WM. A. COURTESAY, Agent.

NOTICE.—OWNERS OF LOTS ON Sullivan's Island are hereby notified that the Road duty for the year 1871 must be paid to the Treasurer, at office No. 15 Broad street, on or before the 31st day of May, instant.

By order of the Town Council of Mount Pleasant. D. B. GILLILAND, Treasurer.

PARTIES WISHING TO VISIT THE Schutzplatz by water are invited to Brown's Wharf, from which place a fine Sail Boat will start at any convenient time for the above place. ap23-6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Sub-Agents of the Land Commission, that, from and after the first day of March, 1871, they will report all their proceedings to Hon. F. L. CARDOSO, Secretary of the Advisory Board. ROBT. C. DELARGE, L. C. S. C. Columbia, February 28, 1871.

OFFICE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD BANK.—A Quarter, Dividend of ONE DOLLAR per Share from the earnings of the Road having been declared by the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Railroad Company, on the Capital Stock of said Company, the same will be paid on and after the first of May next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the 15th instant. JOHN M. BARSTON, ap23-6mos Cashier.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING demands against the Estate of the late JAMES E. SPEAR will present them, properly attested; and all indebted will make payment to W. H. LAFAIR, my authorized Agent, who can be found at the store of the late James E. Spear, No. 335 King street. DANIEL H. SILCOX, ap23-w3 Administrator.

APPLICATION FOR FINAL DISMISSAL.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, JOHN A. BARKSDALE, Executor of the estate of COLLIER D. BARKSDALE, deceased, will apply for a final discharge and letters of disclaimer, as Executor of said estate, before his Honor GEORGE BUIST, Esq., Judge of Probate for Charleston County, at his office, on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. BARKSDALE, Executor.

UNION BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Notice is hereby given that this Bank will, on the first day of May next, be prepared, in compliance with the recent amendments of its charter, to consider, receive and redeem the Stock of the Bank—issued for ONE SHARE OF NEW, but not issued for TEN SHARES OF OLD STOCK; and at the request of any stockholder holding less than ten shares, the Bank will redeem the same at the rate fixed for said redemption by the charter, or holders may sell and assign all such by endorsement on the original certificates. According to the provisions of the amended charter "no one shall be considered or held to be a stockholder of the said Bank who has not received a new certificate for the consolidated shares," on or before the first day of June next.

H. D. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

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NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING demands against the Estate of the late JAMES E. SPEAR will present them, properly attested; and all indebted will make payment to W. H. LAFAIR, my authorized Agent, who can be found at the store of the late James E. Spear, No. 335 King street. DANIEL H. SILCOX, ap23-w3 Administrator.

APPLICATION FOR FINAL DISMISSAL.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, JOHN A. BARKSDALE, Executor of the estate of COLLIER D. BARKSDALE, deceased, will apply for a final discharge and letters of disclaimer, as Executor of said estate, before his Honor GEORGE BUIST, Esq., Judge of Probate for Charleston County, at his office, on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. BARKSDALE, Executor.

UNION BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Notice is hereby given that this Bank will, on the first day of May next, be prepared, in compliance with the recent amendments of its charter, to consider, receive and redeem the Stock of the Bank—issued for ONE SHARE OF NEW, but not issued for TEN SHARES OF OLD STOCK; and at the request of any stockholder holding less than ten shares, the Bank will redeem the same at the rate fixed for said redemption by the charter, or holders may sell and assign all such by endorsement on the original certificates. According to the provisions of the amended charter "no one shall be considered or held to be a stockholder of the said Bank who has not received a new certificate for the consolidated shares," on or before the first day of June next.

H. D. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S GENUINE MEDICAL OIL LIVER OIL.—ESTABLISHED 1820.—Acknowledged by eminent physicians to be the best in the world. Sold by Druggists generally. JNO. C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia. A full supply on hand by Dr. H. BAER, No. 131 Meeting street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SUPERB HAIR DYE is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 15 Bond street, New York. jn23-mw1/2

READ CAREFULLY. FEVER AND AGUE. The only preventive known for Chills and Fever is the use of Wolfe's Scliam Schnapps. WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Dyspepsia.

WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is a preventive of Chills and Fever. WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is good for all Kidney and Bladder Complaints. WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is used all over the World by Physicians in their practice.

WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Gout. WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is good for all Urinary Complaints. WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is recommended by all the Medical Faculty. WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Colic and pain in the stomach. WOLFE'S SCLIAM SCHNAPPS Is instant and counteracted, and purchasers will have to use caution in purchasing. I beg leave to call the attention of the reader to testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:

Meetings.

LANDMARK LODGE, No. 76, A. F. M., The Regular Monthly Communication of the Lodge, will be held at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, TUESDAY, at half-past 7 o'clock. Members will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the W. M. T. PINKNEY LOWDES, Secretary.

BANK OF CHARLESTON.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Charleston will be held TUESDAY, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall, Meeting street.

By order. A. FOSTER BLACK, Secretary.